PERCH OF GENERAL WALBRIDGE

The President Not Anxious For a Second Term.

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1869. Interview of Delegatos from the Louisville Convention With the President—Address by General Walbridge—President Grant Not a Candidate for Re-election.

The delegation appointed by the Louisville Comtrol of Convention called by President Convention Companies of President Convention Conference of Conference of Convention Conference of Confere

mercial Convention called on President Grant this morning, in accordance with a previous arrange-ment. The chairman, General Walbridge, spoks as

ment. The chairman, General Walbridge, spoks as follows:

Before its adjournment the late Commercial Convection at Louisville deputed to the committee that I have the honor to present the high and delicate responsibility of expressing to your Excellency sentiments of gratitude and reciprocation of hearty good will for the view communicated in your despatch for the success of the great objects for which the Convention convened. Originally called to discuss the exclusive interests of the Southern States, the theatre of its usefulness was subsequently enlarged, until it empraced the material prosperity of every section of our extended country. Delegates were in attendance from Vermont and Texas, as also from Georgia and Minnesota. Thus national in its character, it was pleasant beyond expression to receive encouragement at the hands of the national Executive. Its deliberations were confined mainly to the great questions of finance, taxation, immigration, internal improvements, transportation and necessary measures by which the industries and great natural resources of the South could be brought in harmony with the era of prosperity upon which the republic has entered. One sentiment animated the entire Convention, namely:—To stand by the plighted faith of the nation in the full payment of its public securities as stipulated when they were created, and, forgetting all differences in the past, the desire was universal that all sectional interests should be ignored, and that the citizens of the United States should hereafter be a homogeneous nation—one, entire, united and indivisible. In conclusion we desire to congratulate your Excellency on the success which has itnus far marked your administration. Enough has transpired to demonstrate that before the expiration of your second term the public debt may be more than half extinguished, and the American securities will command a premium in every part of the inhabitable globe.

President Grant in reply said he was very much gratified to receive such a delegation, represe

ship which ought to unite a common brotherhood, and which was so happily inaugurated and invigorated at Louisville, he hoped would extend and per-meate throughout the entire Union, until every vestige of bitterness or unkindness should forever be eradicated. He believed that within a year or two ous than ever she was before; and the people have it within their own power, by judicious policy and wise acts, to advance their own interests and those e entire country with marvellous rapidity. As to his second term, he could assure General Walbridge he felt now very much as he did at West Point in his cadet days, when he counted every month with eagerness to get out of his position. He had not sought his present position, as everybody

Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Georgia, was glad to have the opportunity of saying to the President that he concurred in the cordial appreciation which all parties must give to the senting ents just expressed by

The President (laughingly) asked Colonel Duncan, of Kentucky, what the people of his State thought of the administration, and whether there was any hope of Kentucky ever turning from her present politics? Colonel Duncan assured him that Kentuckians, with rare exceptions, fully appreciated the President's honest intentions to do what he could for the good of the country; and that the telegraphic message so kindly sent by the President to him for the Convention, and the now renewed assurances of kind feeling towards the people of States lately suffering so much, would augment and strengthen the respect which they already entertained for the Chfef Magistrate. As to Kentucky he would say, however, that even the fifteenth amendment would create very little difference, as the colored vote would be divided and so do very little towards breaking down the 90,000 democratic majority of the State.

After an informal and pleasant conversation of half an hour the delegation withdrew.

The Farraget Prize Money—The Case to Be Vigorensly Defended.

Congress passed a law last March authorizing the mentitution of proceedings in any court having jurisge so kindly sent by the President to him for

matitution of proceedings in any court having jurisas the Farragut fleet, engaged in the capture of New Orleans, might be entitled to for captures then made, and providing that such prize money as might be awarded should be paid out of the Treasury or the United States. General B. F. Butler, acting as the attorney and prosecutor for the officers and sallors in that feet, has filed a libel of information District, praying judgment, &c. The attention of the government having been called to this suit by the District Attorney, General Carrington, and asking the Treasury Department to assign him assostate counsel, in view of the magnitude of the case
and the important principle involved.

The Secretary of the Treasury has employed Richard M. Corwine, of Cuncinnati, who has had consid-

erable experience in prize cases and in admirally proceedings. The Secretary has instructed these attorneys to make a thorough defence both on the law and the facts. Several interviews have affeady taken place between the counsel and the officers o the Treasury and every preparation is being made to that end. Thirty days have been given the government to prepare its defence. More than a million dollars are involved in this suit.

The Capital Removal Question.
The effort to counteract the influence of the agitation of the capital movers in the West is beginning to assume form. A paper has been prepared to be handed to the President, with the request that he will take some cognizance of the matter in his forthcoming annual message discountenancing the pro-jected removal; and to use his executive influence jected removal; and to use his executive inhibiting in stopping an agitation calculated to do no good. The document alluded to mentions the project with extreme pain; calls up the fact that the site was selected by the Father of his Country; that enormous appropriations have been made and expensive pub-tic buildings and gardens have been built and laid of the capital of a great nation. This will be banded to the President within a few days. It remains to be seen what action the President will take. He has as yet given no expression on either side of the contro-

versy. The Tariff Question—Excitement Among Penn-

ayivania Protectionists.

The announcement in these despatches a few days ago that the President would make some suggestions in his forthcoming message concerning the teriff question, has had the effect of stirring up the free traders and the tariff men. Several of the latter, among them Congressmen Morrell and Scofield, of Pennaylyania, have been here interviewing the Pre-Pennsylvania, have been here interviewing the President on the subject. The tariff men were disappointed at the last session of Congress that no action was taken on their bill, but they consoled themselves with the nope of getting a satisfactory measure put through at the next session. The present law is not to their liking, because its rates are not high enough. The prespect of a recommendation in the Fresident's message to the effect that the tariff law be allowed to remain as it is for one year, is not, therefore, mat what the tariff men want. But if the President persists asmaking allesionito, the tariff they would railer siets inmaking allosionito, the tariff they would rather have him make such a recommundation than one in favor of free trade. This was the point Mr. Morrell

Fork Packers Taxed as Manufacturers. Some time ago Commissioner Delano decided that under the Internal Revenue law, as it now stands, pork packers were liable to be taxed as manufacturers. The pork packers think this unjust, and the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston, Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston, Channati, Chicago and St. Louis have sent a delegation here to protest against it. These gentlemen called upon the Commissioner to-day, but that official gave it as his opinion that the fault was not with him but with Compress, and if there was any ometal gave it as as opinion that the right was now
with him but with Congress, and if there was any
grievance Congress was the proper place to go for
redress. The pork packers contend that they produce one of the necessaries of life, and have no more
right to be taxed as manufacturers than millers have
who grind wheat and make flour. The difference is, who grind wheat and make hour. The thirefence is, however, that the law expressly excepts flour, while pork is not mentioned. An effort will be made to get the Commissioner to call the attention of Congress to this matter in his report. Congressman Eggleston, of Cincinnati, who is one of the delegation here, says it was not the intention of Congress. to tax pork packers as manufacturers when the In-ternal Revenue bill was passed.

An Investigation Needed—The Forage Con-

tract. The contract for forage for this mintary district, amounting in the aggregate to eighty or ninety thou-sand dollars, was recently awarded by the Quarter-master General to one Knoodle, of Maryland, much to the surprise of several responsible bidders in this city whose bids were below Knoodle's. It now turns out that Knoodle is a protegé of Postmaster General Cresweil, who, it is said, used his personal influence

to secure the contract for his Maryland friend.

Pre-comption Rights of Settlers.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has ruled that where lands have once been offered at public sale they retain the character of offered lands as to the rights of pre-emption thereto, even though afterwards withdrawn from market as to private entry by invalid entries or otherwise; as also when withdrawn for railroad purposes. Therefore pre-emption settlers will be required to make proof and

Miller's National Medallion.

The original copy of Miller's national medallion, executed to the order of ex-Secretary Borie for presentation to Mrs. Grant, was hung in the Green Room of the Executive Mansion to-day. The medallion is of bronze, and includes, with appropriate surroundings, the heads in relief of Washington, the color and Grant.

Consul for Bavaria.

Stephen M. Vall, of New York, has been appointed
United States Consul for Bavaria.

Monthly Disbursements of the Government. The following are the disbursements by the government during the month ending October 30:

Total.....\$12,642,692 In addition to the above the interest accrued and paid on the public debt during October amounted to \$11,106,199.

Prominent gentlemen here who were connected with the Army of the Tennessee during the late war contemplate engaging a special train to take them to the reunion at Louisville on the 17th. The American Union Academy of Literature,

Science and Art.
The American Union Academy of Literature Science and Art is a national association recently established at the city of Washington, and contemplating the establishment of brancher as auxiliary thereto, in the capitals or cities of the States and Territories. The object of the association, as expressed in the constitution, is to secure co-operation and concert of action in the advancement and diffusion of knowledge, to aid inquires in any department of learning, and to promote the elevation of taste in this community and throughout the country. The founders the try. The founders of the Academy are men of known reputation and efficiency, over 100 in number, and timore. The ofth article of the constitution of the Academy, which discloses the sphere of its intended

operations, is as follows, to wit:-To facilitate the business of the Academy, the following departments, to which others may hereafter be added, such to oranized, viz.:

1. A department of manualities Engineering and

by-laws of the institution were finally adopted and the organization of the Academy consummated by the election by the following officers:—President, Dr. John W. Draper, of the University of New York; Vice Presidents, Chief Justice Joseph Casey, of the Court of Claims, Dr. G. W. Sampson, President of Columbian College, and ex-Governor T. W. Bartiey, of Washington, D. C.; Corresponding Secretary, A. R., Spofford, librarian of Congressional Library; Recording Secretary, W. D. Gallagher, of Kentucky; Treasurer, Henry D. Cooke, of Washington, D. C.

Tree first annual meeting of the Academ ywill be heid at Washington on the last Monday of January next.

Carlotta Pattl at Lincoln Hall.

Lincoln Hall in the Young Men's Christian Association building was to-night thrown open to the public for the first time since its dedication and was filled to the ulmost consolity. iled to its utmost capacity by a brilliant audience, attracted by the Carlotta Patti concert, which was

in every way highly successful.

Foreign Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Balbino Corbes y Morales as Consul of Spain at New York; José Jerman Ribon as Consul General of San Salvador at New York; C. T. Christens as Consul of Denmark at New York: Carl Philipp Schmitt as Consul of Baden at New York.

The President, Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant spent the evening in a social visit to Secretary Fish

Mr. Frank A. Burr, of the Treasury Department, has been made Chief of the Loans of 1867 Consolida

Secretaries Fish and Belknap had lengthy interviews with the President to-day. The former has just returned here from New York.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Case of the Bark Grapeshot-The Judgment of the Provisional Court Declared Final and Conclusive.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1869. No. 179-The Bark Grapeshot, George Law, claim-No. 179—The Bark Grapeshot, George Law, claimant vs. Wollerstien Massett et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the district of Louisiana.—In April, 1868, at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the master of the bark Grapeshot, claiming necessity for repairs, borrowed for the use of his vessel, of the appellees, \$9,762 45, to whom he gave a bottomry bond on the vessel and freight money, stipulating for the payment of that sum with nineteen and a half per cent premium for the voyage then about to be undertaken to New Orleans, payment to be made within twenty days after the arrival of the bark. The voyage was made. Orleans, payment to be made within twenty days after the arrival of the bark. The voyage was made, and the bond not being paid, the vessel was seized under an admiralty warrant and sold in pursuance of the law in such cases to pay the advance. The apswer of the claimant alleged collusion between the capital (who it was admitted was half owner) and the appellees to defrand him, want of authority ogive the bond, unconsologable interest; that the capital could nave reissed money on the cledit of the complainant at Rio Japeiro, and that he did not surficiently advertise for the loan. It admitted the loading of the bark, the voyage and that he claim ant was notified of the loan on bottomy before the vessel sailed. The District Court rendered a decree in favor of the libellants, and appeal was taken to the Circuit, where, he November, isoo, an order was made by Judge Campbell continuing the cause, with leave to the parties to take further testimony. The

equiring the diamened of the consenter of the consenter of the court. The claimant consenter of the court of

removal, and Judge Feabody there subsequently affiltimed the decree of the District court.

Appeal was then taken to this court, where it is now insisted by the appellant that the decree of Judge Feabody was a mulity, because his court was established without constitutional authority. New Orleans been foreign territory concerned in the war then the President, reprosenting the conquering power, would have had the right to establish such courts as the conqueror could establish; but when the government takes possession of any recel district it sequires no new title, but merely vindicates that which previously existed. (The Amy, Warwick, Spr. 14.). Upon the capture of New Orleans the powers of the President were such as flowed from his position as Commander-in-Chief; but he had no authority to establish judicial tribunals. Under the constitution and legislative department he could establish courts. Nor can the pleas of military necessity be maintained in the case; for at the time of the decree New Orleans was not, in fact or in iaw, in an insurrectionary condition; and in any case the President has no power in the exercise of martial law to establish such a court. The judicial power of the United States was that assumed by the court, and such exercise of that judicial power was unconstitutional. The constitution provides that "the judicial power Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." This is conclusive. But the jurisdiction fails because the President of cases pending in the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." This is conclusive. But the jurisdiction of cases pending in the United States courts; and Judge Peabody has therefore no authority a take jurisdiction of the fails because the Presidence of the Circuit Court and not his property without due process of law, and is therefore in contravention of the States. And the strength of the decree of the Circuit Court a each them.
The appelless contend that the inhabitants of the

reach them.

The appellees contend that the inhabitants of the rebel territory were public enemies of the United States, and the latter had the same rights and powers against them which could be exercised in regard to enemies in case of a foreign war. The hostile soil and inhabitants of Louisiana, conquered by the armies of the United States, were held, controlled and governed by the military power of the country only, and a court was, in the judgment of the Commander-in-Chier, necessary to execute his powers and duties. Such court was, therefore, lawfully constituted. The only exception that has been suggested to the power of the Executive in the organization of courts in such cases is found in Jecker vs. Monigomery (13 Howe, 285 et sec.), which, while admitting the power to establish all other species of courts, holds that it does not extend to the establishment of prize courts. This is not the case of a prize court, and is high-from not affected by that decision. But if there be any doubt as to the right of the Commander-in-Chief to establish the court, then the defect is cured by the act of Congress which recognizes and confirms the court, with all its acts and dougs. By the order of the Executive constituting the provisional court its judgments were to be final and condusive without appeal. This Court has therefore no jurisdiction. General Caleb Cushing for appellant, Thomas J. Durant for appellees.

George W. Quil, of Louisiana, was admitted to the bart to-day.

The following cases were argued:—
Tremont County, Lova, vs. The Burlington and Missouri Ratiroad; E. R. Foung & Sons, plannings in error, vs. Wm. Martin.—This is a case involving a common carrier's lien for freight.
United States—Cross Appeals.—Reeside claimed commissions on the purchases of horses for General Fremont, commander of the Department of the West, to the amount of \$20,500. This service continued four months. The Court held that General Fremont's contract to pay the commissions was unauthorized and void, but allowed Reeside \$4,0.0 for his services, they being deemed valuable to the government. The government appeals, claiming that Reeside should have been referred to Congress for relief, and Reeside appeals, claiming the should have judgment for his fall commission.

The United States vs. Speed & Davies, and the United States vs. Speed & Davies, and the Court of Chaims.

Kerosene Lamp Explosion.

at South Amboy, on Monday night, about nine o'clock, Mrs. Margaret Greenleaf, a lady about fiftyfive years of age, was so badly burned by the ex-ploding of a kerosene lamp that death ensued yesterday morning. The burner of the lamp had become defective from long use; but she hardly conbecome defective from long use; but she hardly considered it dangerous, although warned to that effect by a niece, who visited her on the evening of the disaster. The unfortunate lady was on her way up stairs for the purpose of retiring, when suddenly the lamp flared up, then, with a crash, exploited, scarting the flaming contents over her person. She was slightly stunned at first; but the great peril in which she was placed—being alone in the house—made her put forth frantic efforts in trying to extinguish the flames, and she finally reached the troot door, where her screams brought a couple of gentlemen to her assistance from a store near by. The details of this voyage are of singular and Robinson Crusoe-like interest, but cannot be given men to her assistance from a store near by. The details of this voyage are of singular and Robinson Crusoe-like interest, but cannot be given the was shockingly injured; her eyes were almost burned out; the hands were so badly burned that the sing and participants in the voyage were Mr. Van Reid, Consul to Japan from the Hawilan government, and Mr. Coasbro, a Japanese nobleman and raveller, whose name is well known in this streat position, the crew and passengers were not in the least apperhensive of South Amboy, and well known and highly respected. A numerous connection mourn her loss.

THE LEGRAND CANNON BURGLARY.

Some ten days ago mention was made in the HERALD of the robbery, supposed by burgiars, of the house of Legrand B. Cannon, No. 311 Fifth avenue, of a valuable amount of clothing and furs. The suspicions of detectives Muling and furs. The suspicions of detectives Mulligan and Evans, of the Twenty-ninth precinct,
fell upon Gustave Metz and wife, of No. 349
East Eighteenth street, in whose charge, it is
alleged, the house was left during the absence of
the family. The officers pursued this clue, and the
result is that last night Metz, who is a waiter at the
Union League Club, was arrested by the officers, on
a warrant issued by Judge Keily, and locked up.
Upon the person of Metz was found an envelope,
addressed to Mr. Cannon, containing ninety dollars
in greenbacks. It is by no means certain that the
crime can be brought home to the accused, but the
officers say that the evilence is pretty strong.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE VARIAN TREE. -The veteran tree planted by a member of the old Huguenot Varian family, on Broatway, opposite what is now known as 1,151 Broadway, opposite what is now known as 1,151
Broadway, is gradually failing before the axes of the
men employed under the direction of Superintendent
Ward, of the Bureau of Lands and Places. Last
night its last branch was razed to the ground before
the workmen knocked off. The trunk, which still
stands, will be attacked at three o'clock this morning, and by daylight not a vestige of the veteran
will remain.

CENTRAL OFFICE QUIETUDE.-The contrast between the Central Police Office on Tuesday and tween the Central Police Office on Tuesday and last nights was most remarkable. On the former occasion the building was througed by eager applicants for returns of the election, and the rooms of the Superintendent were crammed by the ready writers of the press, Last night it was entirely deserted, except by Inspector Walling, who is seriously indisposed from laborious work; the veteran detectives Tieman and Novins, the detail from the Broadway squad, and the reporters of the press, There were few business calls, and in every instance the Inspector and Keiso's deputies were prompt to impart information or render assistance.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.—Mr. Gough last evening read his popular lecture on "Eloquence and Orators" at the New England church, South Ninth street, Williamsburg, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The popularity of the orator brought together an unusually large audience.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHSIDE RAILBOAD.—George Smith, nine years of age, while riding on the braces under a car on the Southside Railroad, years afterneon, accidentally fell from his dangerous position and the ear passes over one of his legs, grantion has the party and the car passes over one of his legs, grantion ing it so padly thus appropriated has to be feerful to. The accident occurred near Ewen street, will immediate. The surrous of the bear raide at Eq. 79

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

The Biography of a Busy Life—Singing Round the Circle—The Story of a Female Cruso-Fitteen Hundred Miles in an Open Boat and Safe at Last.

The return of Madame Anna Bishop Schultz to his country, after a four years' cruise of adventure as romantic and varied as the narrative of Robinson Crusoe, has for a couple of months, constituted on of the leading topics in musical circles. The pro gramme of her reintroduction to the American public has not yet been aunounced, but will be forthcoming in two or three days. The organization of the concert company, to consist of a brilliant corps of assistants has, however, already begun, and Steinway Hall will, most likely, be engaged for the projected musical series. The world of metro music moves fast, and dozens have their bids for popular favor since the date of Madame Bishop's departure (in 1885); but in the jumble of new names New York always remembers old and fami-liar ones, and will be glad to welcome anew the celebrated cantatrice and varied traveller, especially as the recent tour of the artist has been one of romantic incident, of strange vicissitude, of occa-sional deadly peril and privation, as well as of professional éclat, of misfortune by wreck at sea a well as of artistic triumph.

career has been one of singular variety, the recollec-

into three or four readable volumes.

Born in London and, nee Reviere, endowed with one of the most remarkable voices ever enlisted in opera, and belonging to an affluent family, having graduated at the Royal Academy of Music, though at first devoted to instrumental music under the tuition of M. Moscheles, a celebrated German pianist, Madame Bishop was induced to make her debut as a cantatrice, which she did in connection with the Ancient and Philharmonic concerts and at the great musical festivals given in the cathedral towns of Gioucester, Worcester, York and Hereford. As her voice developed it was found to be a soprano sfogata of singular purity, expressiveness, flexibility and power, and thenceforth she devoted herself to the profession, appearing as prima do.ma in the earlier part of her career, mostly in the classical music of Handel, Haydn, Mozart and classical music of Handel, Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, paying little attention to the modern Italian. Having won her position in classical concert, Mme. Bishop made her dibnit in modern Italian at the Royal Italian Opera House, in connection with Grist. Garcia, Persiana, Rubini, Tamburial and others in July, 1839, whence dates her thirty years' career as a prima donna and her first artistic tour on the Continent. In October, 1839, she gave ten concerts at the Theatre Royal in Copenhagen (following with a series of nine solries at her residence, since the paince of the hereditary Prince of Denmark), and was at last accorded the honor of singing in private before the Queen, doing successfully a ballad in the Danish language. At Stockholm, in 1840, the English prima donna came in competition with Jenny Lind, then premiere cantatrice at the Theatre Royal, and, notwithstanding the popularity of the latter, was so successful as to fill the house from parterre to gallery, and became mistress of the national ballad repertory of Sweden, presenting it with the felicity

of a native and winning distinguished plaudits.

This four occupied from September, 1839, to May,
1843, and included the capitals and noted towns of Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Moldavia, Austria, Hun-gary and Bavaria, with a mastery of the Danish, Swedish, German and Russian ballad lore in original air and tongue.

Le Diable," at Moscow, and in the Russian language in the winter of 1840-41, in which she acquitted herself with distinguished success. Hence, therefore, dates her career as an operatic artist, in which canacity she made the round of the leading Italian titles to 1843, ending with Naples, where she appeared in Pusini's opera, "La Fidanzetia Corsa," and was engaged for the term of twenty-sever

and was engaged for the term of twenty-seven months as prima downa assoluta di Castello at the Grand Theatre, San Carlo, "Otello," "Li Elist d'Amore," "La Sonnambula," "Beatrice di Tenda, "the "Saroer of Seville," "Lucia di Lammermoor" and the "I due Foscari!" were among the twenty-four operas of the repercore. In the first she was supported by the famous Donzelle, following the great Malibrad in the role of Desdemona. Crossing into railerno at the instance of the Scillan government in 1845, Madame Bishop returned to London by the way of Germany, giving concerts in the leading cities en route.

Her first visit to this country was made in 1847, and included the four of the States, Mexico and California, whence, in 1855, she sailed for Australia, commencing a series of concerts immediately upon her arrival at Sydney; whence, again, she flitted to South America, making the tour of the principal cities; whence, again, she returned to England in 1858, making the tour of Great Britain with the celebrated Jullien.

In the summer of 1859, having given her farewell concert at Surrey Hall and added the "Stabst Mater" (Rossini) to her reportors, Madame Bishop repopeared in the United States, where she pursued her profession until 1855, doing the tour of the States, Mexico, the Canadas and Cuba, and establishing a star reputation.

Returning to San Francisco, Madame Bishop

city Pebruary 18, 1836, in the Bremen bark Libelle, Captain Tobias, for Hong Kong.

The details of this voyage are of singular and Robinson Crusoe-like interest, but cannot be given with fulness—no member of the party having kept an accurate journal of events. Fourteen days passed without special incident, when, at nine o'clock in the evening, the bark struck on a coral island, known to inariners as Wake Island. Among the passengers and participants in the voyage were Mr. Van Reid, Consul to Japan from the Hawitan government, and Mr. Cosabro, a Japanese nobleman and traveller, whose name is well known in this country. Owing to defective lookout and the fact that the usual maps appear to have located the reef fifteen miles or more from its real position, the crew and passengers were not in the least apprehensive of danger until the bark grounded, staving the bottom as if it had been pasteboard or merely

—"A painted slap."

infleen miles or more from its real position, the crew and passengers were not in the least apprehensive of danger until the bark grounded, staving the bottom as if it had been pasteboard or merely

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et used to it, having appropriated it from the y of somebody else. somebody else.

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The fifth morning downed, the party having slept little on account of intolerable thirst, and it was obvious that something must be done. A council was called, and it was decided to board the wreck and see if the tank remained muct, Captain Toolas' mate confucting the exploration. Happity, a tank containing about 200 gallons was found safe, and after three hours' engineering was jound safe, and after had, the exploration, which ended so happity, being conducted without material accident. The men having been served with a pint of water apiece Mr. Schultz was appointed to deal dut that allowance daily, and a detail was commissioned to dig a pit and bury the specie.

The following day the digging for water was repeated, the question whether the castaways should wait to be taken off or attempt the sea in open boats depending upon its success. The day closed as fruitless of results as had its predecessors, and it was resolved to abendon aft partier altempts and prepare for the worst. The supply, at the rate of allowance, could not last many days—relief, except by needdent, was improbable—and the alternative remained to prepare for the voyage, or risk the prospect of dying that more norrible death than starvation, death from sheer thirst. Saving the species of sea fowl mentioned the island was zoologically uninhabited, for which reason the blood yielded by the limited supply of game would have been scarcely equal to a mitigation of the fate that grinned them in the face.

The two boats were rigged with lug salls with meterials rescued from the week and the canana.

mentioned the island was zoologically uninhabited, for which reason the blood yielded by the limited supply of game would have been scarcely equal to a mitigation of the late that grinned them in the face.

The two boats were rigged with lug sails with materials rescued from the wreck, and the captain began prospecting for an islet undisturbed by breakers, whence to put to sea with a minimum of risk. After a day's survey of the coast a suitable inlet was found on the leeward side, and the work of transporting the boats across was begun, with the result of setting them sarely in the harbor. The provisions (a burrel of beef and an allowance of flour, with a quantity of dried fish) were divided and placed on board, as also the water, in the proportion of nue to twenty-one; and on the morning of the twenty-first day the party embarked, Captain Tobias, with eight men, taking the smaller, and the mate, with Maname Bashop, husband and attendants, the Hawalian Consul, Air. Casabr, o a couple of Kanacka women and the remainder of the party, taking the larger one. The latter party consisted of twenty-two persons, inclusive of a couple of hair-fedged Kanackas belonging to the two women. The larger boat was only twenty-two feet long, admitting simply of the seating of the passengers without possible reserve of space; the smaller being only ten feet in length. Preparations completed the two frait craft stood out to sea, sacering for the Ladrone (thiel) Islands, 1,400 miles distant, with the calculation of accomplishing it, wind and weather favoring, in fifteen days. A couple of days out the smaller boat was lost sight of and probably foundered, with the loss of nine of the lif-fated party. The voyage was accomplished willout mentionable incident or accident, a record of discomfort and suffering, of course, though not in their extremity. The Kanackas varied the monotony with the confiscation of an occasional dying fish that happened to drop aboard; and, at length, on the thirteenth day (April S) the party signted Gaum, one o

An eventful career surely; another record of a An eventui career surely; another record of a busy, life, a biography of romantic variety; the reappearance in New York, with voice unabated, begins the fourth singing round the circle. As a balladist Mine. Bishop is conceded to have no superior, perhaps no equal; as an operatic artist her triumplis have been pronounces everywhere, and, as an artist in the classical, her first laurels were won and worn.

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AFRAY M A DENKING SALUEM.

Dangerously Injured.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning Cornelius Shay, a man sixty years of age, while under the influence of liquor, entered the drinking place No. 502 Pearl street and got into a dispute with Christopher McGuire, the barkeeper, and struck him. McGuiro returned the blow, and flooring his aged antagonist, as alleged, kicked hig in the side and antagonist and high and antagonist and high antagonist and high antag

uncle. He had no marks upon his person whatever excepting a slight wound upon one of his feet, which is not a serious injury. He was taken to the Chambers street station, and has since been taken to Relievue Hospital, which place he is expected to be able to leave in a day or two. The only solution I can reader of his strange action is that he has been affected by an overdose of morphine or some other medicine, which had been given him on Sunday last by a physician (at present to me unknown) for a cold and fever which had troubled him for a few days past. He is a most exemplary and worthy young man, not addicted to any vices, but temperate and quiet in his bables and very attentive to he business. By giving this a place in your columns you will oblige

STATION HOUSE LODGERS.

With twenty-five or thirty station houses in the city of New York, with an average accommodation of sixty each, it seems rather singular that an unfortunate but deserving man cannot obtain Between twelve and one o'clock this morning a well dressed young man appeared at the Central Office and inquired of detectives Nivens and Tieman if they could direct him to a station house. Queries put to him elicited the fact that the applicant had could direct him to a station house. Queries put to him effeited the fact that the applicant had applied for lodgings at the Nineteenth precinct station house, was feleffed to Captain Thorne, of the Twenty-first, in East Thirty-ninth street, from there was sent to the Twentieth precinct, in West Thirty-fifth street; from thence to Captain Cameron, Eighteenth precinct, in East Twenty-scoon street; by his sergeant to Captain Mount's station house corner of Fifth street and First avenue, by the sergeant to Captain Hedden, in Mercer street, near Fourth. The sergeant of the Fifteenth sent the poor fellow to the Eighth, where he was increded to the Fourteenth precinct, in Spring street. In all these station houses he was refused admission, notwithstanding the young man was soher and better dreased than half the sergeants at the desk, the answer invariably being "We have no room." The man travelled fully seven miles before reaching the Central Office, where he offered to take a cell, but was refused that boon. A gentleman connected with the press, believing him to be a deserving man, left the Central Office, took him to the Fourteenth precinct station house, which was full of lodgers, but Sergeant Kass kindly set apart a cell for the man's accommodation, and at last the weary pilgrim found rest.

These rocks are situated on Clark's Foint, about two miles south of the village of Machiasport. The existence of the Indian hieroglyphics on them was well known to the first settlers. The ledge is situated on the shore between high and low water mark, forming a ridge about five feet in height above the edjacent level. It is composed or a highly metamorphosed mica state. The surface is quite smooth from the action of the ice of the drift period. The upper surface is nearly level, while the southerly portion, on which most of the hieroglyphics are written, is inclined at an angle of thirty-five degrees. The hieroglyphics cover a space of seven feet wide and twenty-four feet in length. They represent the various wild animals of the region, figures of men and women, a cross, a trident and quite a number of nondescript figures. One of the animals is ten inches in height and a foot in length. They are distinctly out in the rock and show the rade marks of Indian scuipture. The existence of a cross indicates that they were cut after intercourse with the French, which could not have been much over 200 years ago. The southerly face contains seventy-five figures and the level surface thirty-five. The eastern portion of the labilet is composed of pyritiferous size which is undergoing decomposition, and as a consequence some of the figures are partially destroyed. Among the animals, the moose, deer and bear are most conspicuous. A tortose figures among them, and from the great variety of figures it would seem as though the authors intended in as a list of all the native animals. THE PICTURED ROCES AT MACHIASPORT, ME-

JEW SH REFORM CONVENTION.

Conference of Rubbis in Philadelphia-Proposed Reforms is Jewish Worship—The Mosale Sacrifices to be Abandoned as Past Issues—The Hebrew Language to be Given Up—The Doctrine of Bodliy Resurrection

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1869. Eleven rabbis from the principal cities of the United States advocating reform met in conference to-day to reference to the call issued by the Rev. Drs. Adier and Einhorn, at the house of the Rev. Dr. S. Birsch, rabbt of the Referm Congregation of this city. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Hirsch and on motion of Rev. Dr. Sinchorn, the following officers were unanimously elected:-Rev. Dr. Hirsch, as President; Adler, of New York, Vice-president; Dr. 1 siner, of New York, and Dr. Felzushal, of Chicago, as Secretaries. Drs. Emborn, Kohler, Hirsch and others submitted propositions on the principles of public worship, marital laws, circumciston, the insti-tution of the Sabbath, religious instruction, &c. The Conference decided to consider the principles of submitted by Dr. Einborn. After a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were unanimous

The Rabbinical Conference declares that Judaism in its present phase of development confesses the fol-lowing principles to be embodied in public wor-snip.—

snip:—
First—The Messianic aim of Israel is not the restoration of the old Jewish state under a son of David, the renewed segregation from the nations, but the union of all men as children of God in the confession of the one and only fied, of the unity of all rational beings and their vocation for moral purity.

concession of the one and their vocation for moral purity.

Second—We do not regard the destruction of the Jewish state as a punshment for the sins of Israel, but as the corollery of the Divine purpose expressed in the promise to Abraham, and more clearly developed in the course of history; to send the members of the Jewish race to all parts of the carta in order to accomplish their high priestly mission; to lead the nations to the true knowledge and worship of God.

Tairit—The Aaronic priesthood and the Mosato sacrificial worship were only preparatory steps to israel's national priesthood, actually beginning with the dispersion of the Jewish people and to the sacrifice of the heart's devotion and moral santification as shore pleasing to God. These institutions therefore, designed to prepare a higher state of reigious sentiment are aitogether numbered with the destruction of the second temple, among the things of the past and in this sense only—f. e., in their-educational capacity—may be mentioned in our prayers.

Fourth—Every distinction between Aaronity and

the destriction of the second temple, among the things of the past and in this sease only—f. e., in their educational capacity—may be mentioned in our prayers.

Fourth—Every distinction between Aaronity and non-Aaronity with reference to religious privileges and duties is therefore madmissable in public worship as well as in pray feal life.

Fifth—The selection of Israel as a religious people as bearer of the highest idea of humanity must now, as ever, be emphatically expressed, and on that very account shall the world-embracing mission of israel and the equal love of God towards all his children be just as distinctly enunciated.

Sixth—The benef in a bodity resurrection has no religious foundation, and only the continued spiritual existence is to be expressed.

Seventh—However urgently and unremittingly desirable as the fulfillment of a sacred duty the cuitivation of the Hebrew language, in which the Divine treasures of revelation are stored and the immortal monuments of a liferature governing all civilized nations are preserved is in our midst, yet since that language has become actually unintelligible to the larger majority of our co-religiousts, it must yield on this very account in our prayer, which it not understood is a soulcess bedy to the venacular as far as the existing circumstances ronder it advisable.

on the 17th and Calcutta the 21st of September, supply the following interesting news items in detail of and additional to our telegraph reports:-

and additional to our telegraph reports:—
The Punjab (Lahore) Finnes of the 17th of September observes:—A subscription list is being circulated on behalf of the widow and six children of the key. A. Henry, of the American mission, who lacely died at Lahore of cholera. As the Mission is not able to make any provision for the families of its doceased employes, and as Mr. Henry was not in a position to save money, the appeal for aid is one which eminently deserves a response, and the charity of the public cannot be more worthly employed.

hundred and ninety-eight acres of waste land are advertised to be sold by government in the Central provinces.

Two doctors especially deputed from Great Britain to India to investigate the origin of choiera disagree with Professor Hallier's theory that it is diffused through the air by fungt. They are still investigating Professor Petenkoffer's theory that it is produced by emanations from the subsoil.

Government has directed that carboile acid be tried as a remedy for the cattle disease in Assem and near Calcutta.

The Friend of India blames the government for the increase of drunkenness among the natives.

Mr. W. H. Keer, a retired Madras civilian, is said to be about to rotain to India as a Jesut missionary.

The appearance of the borer among the Chinchona plantations at Madras is denied by the government superintendent.

Owing to the large increase of beggars in Saseram, Bengal, government has been obliged to give 1,000 roupees for their rejlef.

Porty camels, laden with carpets and Bokhars tapestry and other sarticles, with fifteen Chargosh horses, were brought to the Ameer of Cabul by the Moostonfee as presents from the Bokhars Frince.

The Governor of Khost and Zurbut, Arshaka Khan Jeharknyle, forwarded to the Ameer of Cabul by the Moostonfee as presents from the Bokhars Frince, realizations from the territory under his control. The Ameer of Cabul expressed his satisfaction with respect to the Governor's services in a "moorasilah" addressed to him.

The officiating Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India has, September 17, submitted a return of the number and cost of government service messages sent from each telegraph station during the official year ending March a, 1866.

The following is an abstract of the return:—

No. of Messages. Bombay 8,567 Scinde 1,596 Madras 4,775 Bengai 5,317 | Bengal | 5,317 | N W Provinces | 5,604 | Punjub | 8,400 | Central Provinces | 2,176 | Oueth | 339 | British Burmab | 2,350

7. 400 0 13,894 4 17,400 0 23,497 10 10,889 11 32,275 7 6,884 6 1,090 6 0,993 8 1,844 14 2,996 8 1,500 0 4,908 4 £160,629 T

Extension from England.

Extension from Eugland.

(From the London Times (city article), Oct 21.]

The prospectus has been issued of the BritishIndian Extension Telegraph Company, to construct
the first important link of the communication between India and our Australian colonies. This will
consist of a cable of 1.756 miles between Ceylon and
Singapore, the capital for which will be £450,000, in
shares of £10. A contract has been made with the
Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company,
who are to complete the work in the course of the
coming year for £440,000, taking £130,000 in shares.
The company will operate in conjunction
with the British-Indian Telegraph Company,
with whom a tariff has been arranged by
which the charge for a message of twenty words
from England to Singapore will be £4 4s., of which
the Extension Company will receive £17s. It appears
that of the whole messages intherto passing over the
Indo-European lines about one-fifth have been for
Australia, China, Singapore, Java, and other piace
beyond Galle, and the calculation of the directors
that seventy-five messages each way may be
pected daily, which, after deducting wor
expenses and a provision for a reserve fund,
yield sixten per cent per annum. Meany
tralians are in progress with the Du'
tralian authorities for concessions, 4
are to be taken for a cable route from
Hody Kong.

A fire recently took place in the p peror of thina at reath. A wind stroyed, with nearly all the printi longing to the imperial pain